EXHIBIT I

STARS AND STRIPES.

ALEX GALLARDO/Los Angeles Times

PERSONAL MISSION

Doctor honors fallen son on first Iraq deployment **Page 5**

Navy Lt. Cmdr. Bill Krissoff stands in the study of his new home in San Diego County. Krissoff joined the Navy after his eldest son was killed in Fallujah, Iraq.

Military slow to safeguard identities

BY CHARLIE REED
Stars and Stripes

YOKOTA AIR BASE, Japan — The military is playing catch-up on a year-old complaint that hundreds of thousands of officers' Social Security numbers have been floating around on the Internet.

In an October 2008 letter to the Defense Department and the Federal Trade Commission, Public. Resource.org detailed its discovery of roughly 232,000 military officers' Social Security numbers in government and commercial databases, available to anyone with an Internet connection.

The nonprofit group, devoted to making

232,000

Number of military Social Security numbers found on the Internet by a nonprofit in 2008

public records available online, found the numbers in the Congressional Record. Copies are available online and in print at libraries throughout the United States.

Carl Malamud, the founder and president of Public.Resource.org, estimates that 500,000 officers' Social Security numbers were printed in the Congressional Record between 1971 — when the military began using them to identify troops — and 1996. Moreover, digitized versions of the federal publication have been available online for years.

But his complaint, addressed to military Inspector General Gordon Heddell, did not reach the Defense Privacy Office until August. The office is now in the process of ensuring the numbers have been redacted, both online and in print, director Samuel Jenkins said.

SEE IDENTITIES ON PAGE 4

Abdullah withdraws from Afghanistan runoff

BY DIANNA CAHN
Stars and Stripes

KABUL
Abdullah Abdullah, the chief rival to Afghan President Hamid Karzai, said Sunday he was withdrawing from the presidential runoff scheduled for Saturday because he did not believe free and fair elections were possible.

Abdullah said the widespread fraud in the Aug. 20 presidential election had marred the

process and he did not believe the situation had improved.

"The first election was full of fraud and the Electoral Complaint Commission just threw out a small amount of the fraudulent votes, not all of them," Abdullah said in Dari at a morning news conference. He was referring to the United Nations-backed commission that threw out close to a million Karzai votes as forgeries, reducing Karzai's showing to 48 percent versus Abdullah's 27 percent and forcing a runoff.
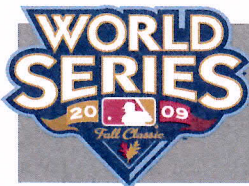
"I've always wanted a stable Afghanistan,

a peaceful Afghanistan and also I wanted the election to be clean fair and clear," Abdullah said. "But it wasn't what I'd hoped. I don't think it is a good idea to participate in the election because it will be just like the previous one."
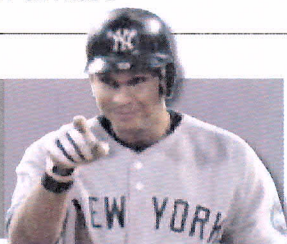
Abdullah's decision undermined hopes of western leaders that a runoff election could restore legitimacy to the Afghan presidency, which had been badly marred by the acknowledgement of ballot-stuffing and voter fraud in the Aug. 20 vote.

SEE RUNOFF ON PAGE 2

Pentagon tells KBR to cut workers in Iraq or face fines **Page 3**

WORLD SERIES 2009

Game 3 course reversed when replay gives A-Rod a homer
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Two reservists earn title of 'Best Medics in the Army' **Page 5**

New warships meet Navy's need for speed

By David Sharp
The Associated Press

BATH, Maine — The Navy's need for speed is being answered by a pair of warships that have reached freeway speeds during testing at sea.

Independence, a 418-foot warship built in Alabama, boasts a top speed in excess of 45 knots, or about 52 mph, and sustained 44 knots for four hours during builder trials that wrapped up this month off the Gulf Coast. The 378-foot Freedom, a ship built in Wisconsin by a competing defense contractor, has put up similar numbers.

Both versions of the Littoral Combat Ship use powerful diesel engines, as well as gas turbines for extra speed. They use steerable waterjets instead of propellers and rudders and have shallower drafts than conventional warships, letting them zoom close to shore.

The ships, better able to chase down pirates, have been fast-tracked because the Navy wants vessels that can operate in coastal, or littoral, waters. Freedom is due to be deployed next year, two years ahead of schedule.

Independence is an aluminum, tri-hulled warship built by Austal USA in Mobile, Ala. The lead contractor is Maine's Bath Iron Works, a subsidiary of General Dynamics.

Lockheed Martin Corp. is leading the team that built Freedom in Marinette, Wis. It looks more like a conventional warship, with a single hull made of steel.

The stakes are high for both teams. The Navy plans to select Lockheed Martin or General Dynamics, but not both, as the builder. The Navy has ordered one more ship from each of the teams before it chooses the final design. Eventually, the Navy wants to build up to 55 of them.

Speed has long been relished by Navy skippers. Capt. John Paul Jones, some-

DENNIS GRIGGS, COURTESY OF THE U.S. NAVY/AP

The littoral combat ship Independence is shown underway during builder's trials on July 12. Officials say the Independence, a 418-foot ship built in Alabama, traveled in excess of 45 knots, which equates to nearly 52 mph, and sustained 44 knots during a four-hour, full-speed sprint.

times described as father of the U.S. Navy, summed it up this way in 1778: "I wish to have no connection with any ship that does not sail fast; for I intend to go in harm's way."

Eric Wertheim, author and editor of the U.S. Naval Institute's "Guide to Combat Fleets of the World," said speed is a good thing, but it comes at a cost.

"This is really something revolutionary," Wertheim said. "The question is how important and how expensive is this burst of speed?"

Early cost estimates for Littoral Combat Ships were about $220 million apiece, but

costs spiraled because of the Navy's requirements and its desire to expedite construction. The cost of the ships is capped at $460 million apiece, starting in the new fiscal year.

Both ships are built to accommodate helicopters and mission "modules" for either anti-submarine missions, mine removal or traditional surface warfare. The modules are designed to be swapped out within 24 hours, allowing the ships to adapt quickly to new missions.

While they're fast, they aren't necessarily the fastest military ships afloat. The Navy used to have missile-equipped hy-

drofoils and the Marines' air-cushioned landing craft is capable of similar speeds, Wertheim said. And smaller ships are capable of higher speeds.

Nonetheless, the speed is impressive, especially considering that other large naval vessels have been cruising along at a relatively pokey 30 to 35 knots for decades.

Loren Thompson, a defense analyst at the Lexington Institute, noted that Independence sustained 44 knots despite a 30-knot headwind and 6- to 8-foot seas in Alabama's Mobile Bay. "For a ship of this size, it's simply unheard of to sustain that rate of speed for four hours," he said.

Identities: Some Social Security numbers still found online

"We're at the beginning stages of this," Jenkins said. "We're taking this very seriously and aggressively pursuing action."

Military officials could not explain why it took nearly a year to address the complaint.

Malamud, however, said he acted immediately when his group discovered the problem in 2008. He notified the Government Printing Office, which prints the Congressional Record and publishes it online, and the three major commercial databases that publish online versions of the federal publication: W.S. Hein, LexisNexis and Westlaw.

Malamud has not conducted a follow-up audit.

When contacted by Stars and Stripes after the newspaper discovered officers' Social Security numbers were still available on HeinOnline.org, W.S. Hein acknowledged that it had received the complaint from Malamud but had yet to redact its catalog.

"We have tried some redacting software ... but it is not that accurate and it requires a great deal of manual intervention," company President Kevin Marmion said in an e-mail Friday to Stars and Stripes. The problem, he said, is that Hein's versions are scanned copies of the original documents

and were not manually typed into the database like most other digitized editions.

"We are currently redacting Social Security numbers from another online project that has more recent Social Security numbers in it and the Congressional Record will follow," Marmion said.

LexisNexis spent seven months redacting the numbers from its online databases, completing the task in 2008, company spokesman Jorge Martinez wrote in an e-mail to Stars and Stripes.

Westlaw immediately took down its database last October following Malamud's complaint, according to its parent company, Thomson Reuters.

After manually redacting the information it was put back online within a day, and the company now scans all Congressional Record content for Social Security numbers and other sensitive

> **"***We have tried some redacting software ... but it is not that accurate.***"**
>
> **Kevin Marmion**
> President, W.S. Hein

information before posting it in its database, company spokesman John Shaughnessy wrote in an e-mail to Stars and Stripes.

But even after a database is scrubbed there is the potential to miss information, Malamud said.

An oversight was responsible for the 2,700 Social Security numbers he found in 2008 in the GPO's online archive of the Congressional Record from the mid-1990s. The agency, which has since removed them, had redacted most of the Social Security numbers in the late 1990s under the direction of the Senate, GPO spokesman Gary Somerset said in an e-mail to Stars and Stripes.

Malamud said there needs to be a process to ensure the material has been removed from the public files. He has urged the military to inform the affected officers.

Jenkins, with the Defense Privacy Office, said it would be too difficult to contact individuals and that his office is instead considering posting a notice on its Web site directing them to closely monitor their credit.

Credit monitoring is provided by the DOD only to those who can prove their credit already has been hurt by documents the military published, Jenkins said.

And questions still linger about

how to remove the Social Security numbers in print editions of the Congressional Record held by many of the 1,250 libraries around the country that participate in the Federal Depository Library Program.

Jenkins said his office is committed to redacting the records but has yet to develop a plan for the massive undertaking.

"This is an ongoing process," he said.

The information became part of the Congressional Record because the military needs Senate approval to officially promote officers. Generals and admirals typically appear before the Senate before they rise in rank, though most promotions are approved en masse through a list provided by the military.

Before 1997, the list included officers' names, ranks and full Social Security numbers. From then until last year, it included only the last four digits of the Social Security numbers along with the corresponding names and ranks and is still available through the GPO's Web site. This year, the numbers were completely removed from the process, according to the GPO.

Said Pentagon spokesman Lt. Col. Les' Melnyk: "It was appropriate to provide [the full Social

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Social Security number use

In the Congressional Record:

■ Before 1997: Officers' names, ranks and full Social Security numbers

■ 1997-2008: Name, rank and the last four digits of a Social Security number

■ After 2008: Officers' Social Security numbers completely struck from use

— Government Printing Office

Security numbers] when they were provided. We're now taking steps to alleviate the possibility that [ID theft] could happen."

Jenkins said the military had not received any reports of fraud as a result of the Congressional Record, but media reports from 1999 indicate that identity thieves successfully obtained credit cards for scores of high-level military officers using Social Security numbers culled from the Congressional Record.